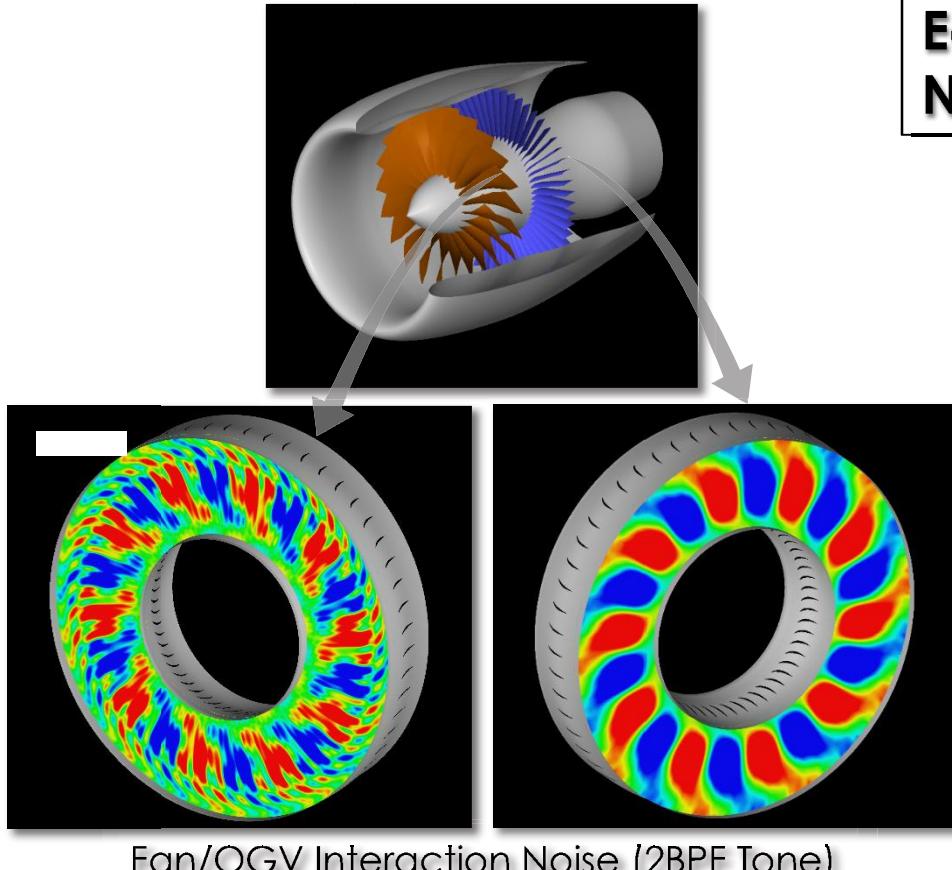
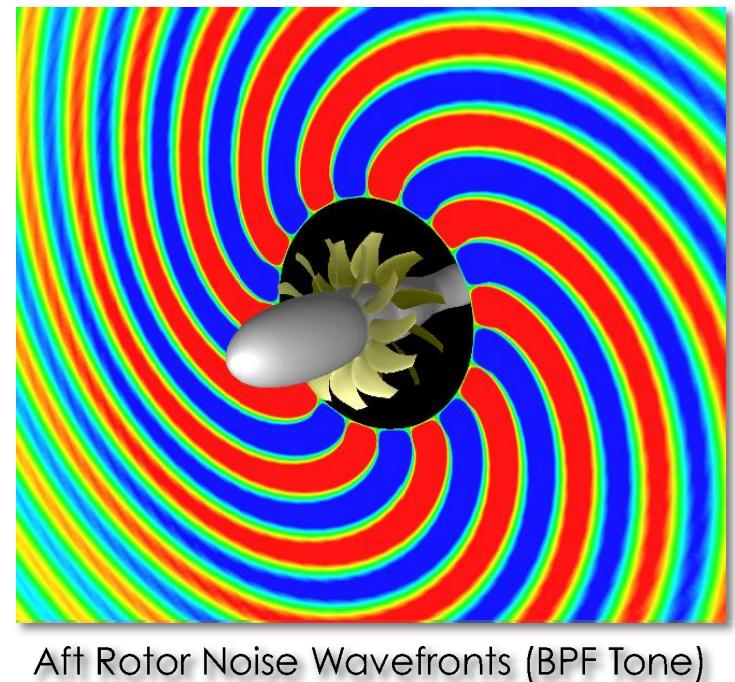


The Role of Flow Diagnostic Techniques in Fan and Open Rotor Noise Modeling



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NASA Glenn Research Center**



Outline



- Motivation
- Turbomachinery Noise Sources
- Noise Prediction Strategies
- Role of Diagnostic Techniques & Their Synergy With Prediction Tools
- Summary

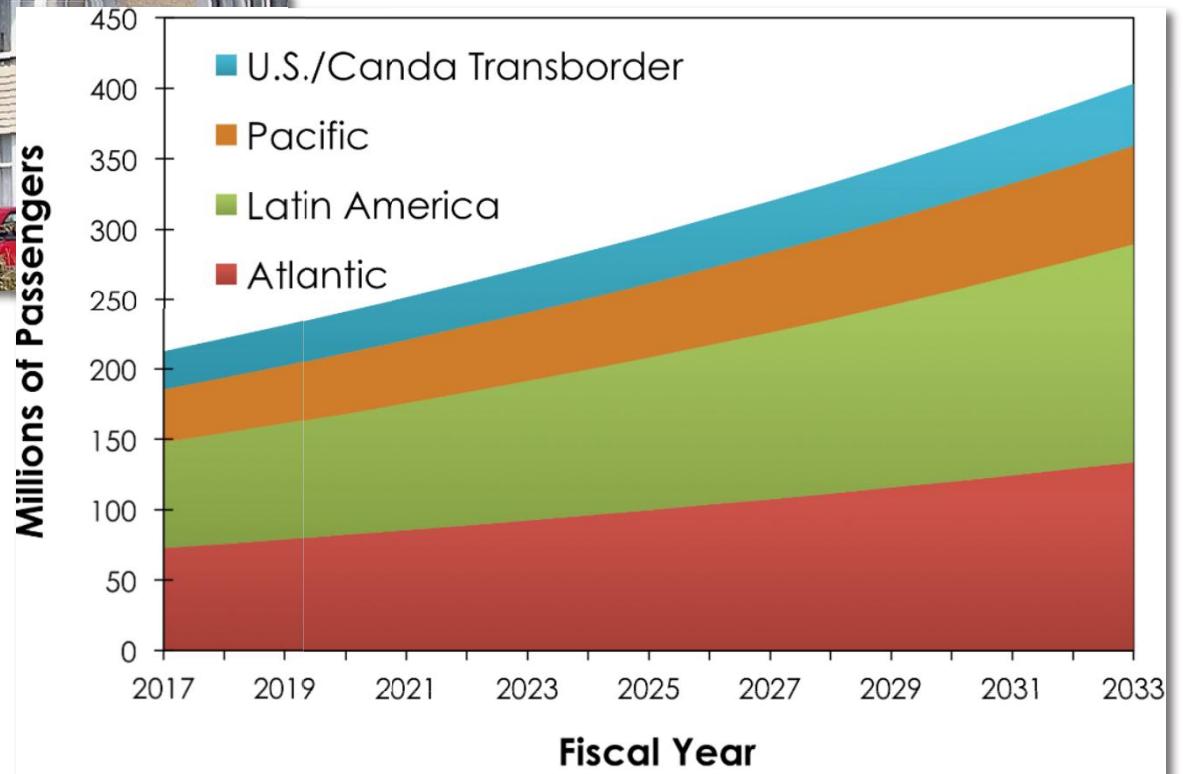


Motivation



Environmental Impact of
Aviation Noise

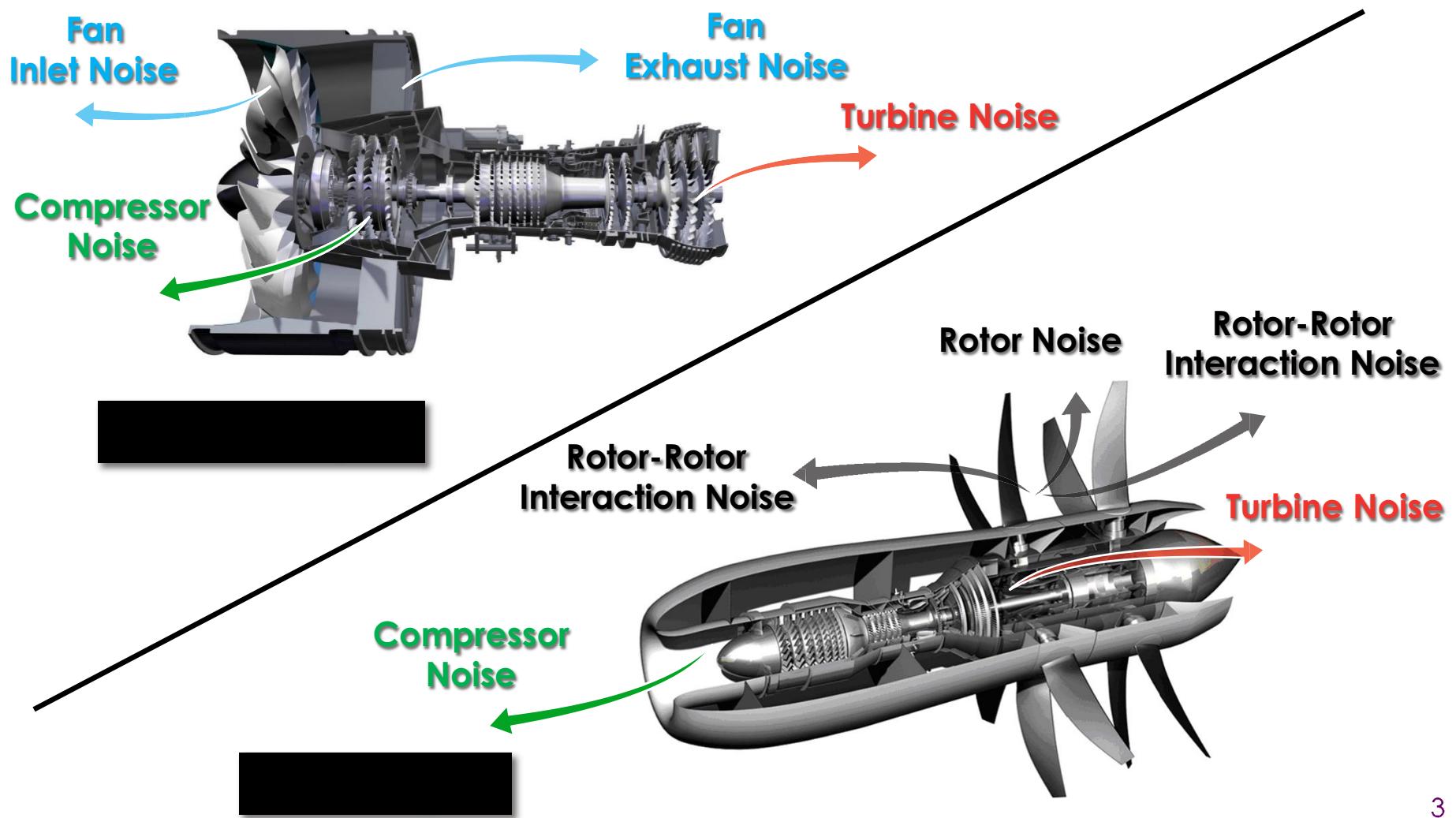
Projected Growth of
Air Traffic in the U.S.





Turbomachinery Noise Sources

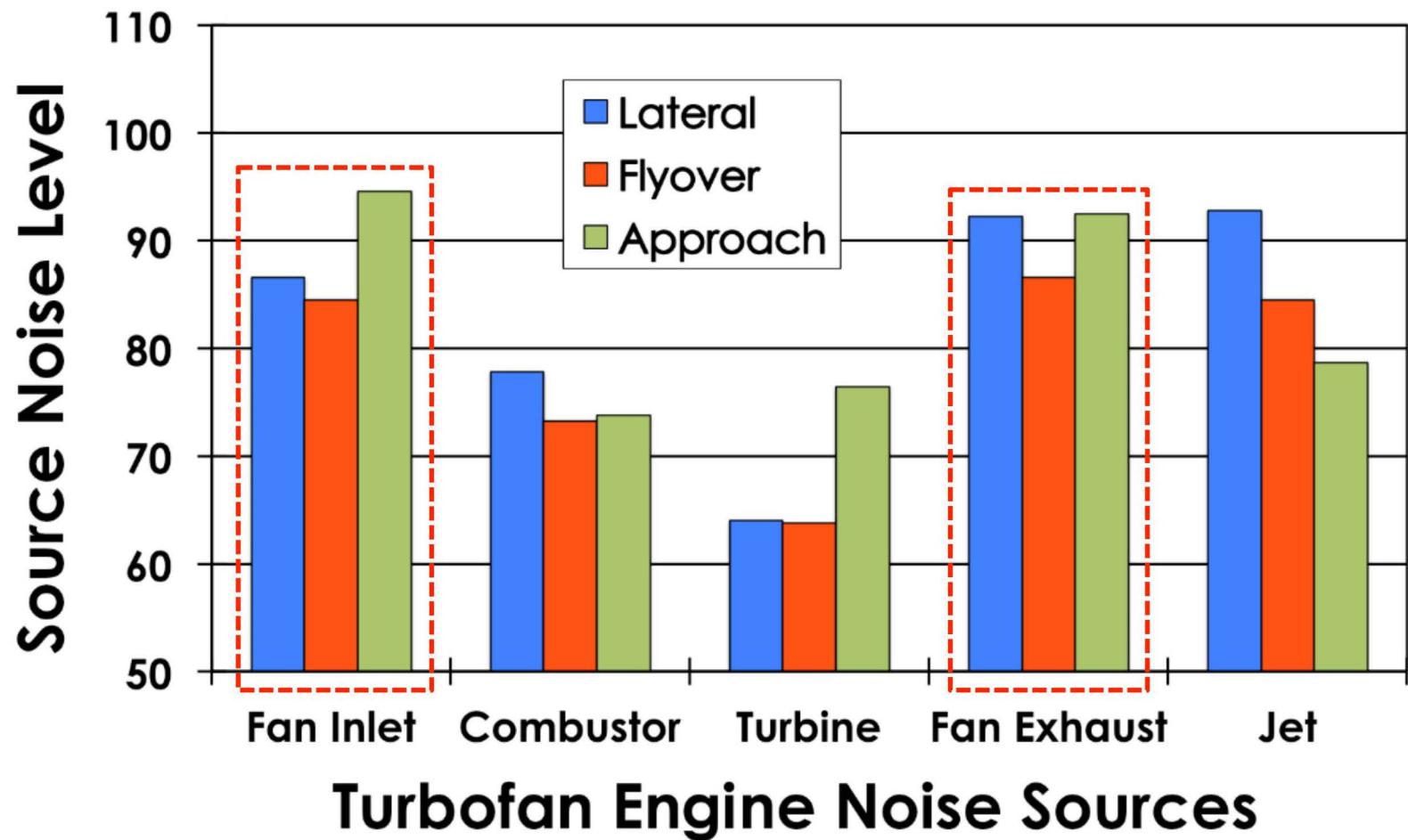
- Turbomachinery noise is a byproduct of the interaction of flow perturbations with rotating and stationary blade rows.





Hierarchy of Noise Sources

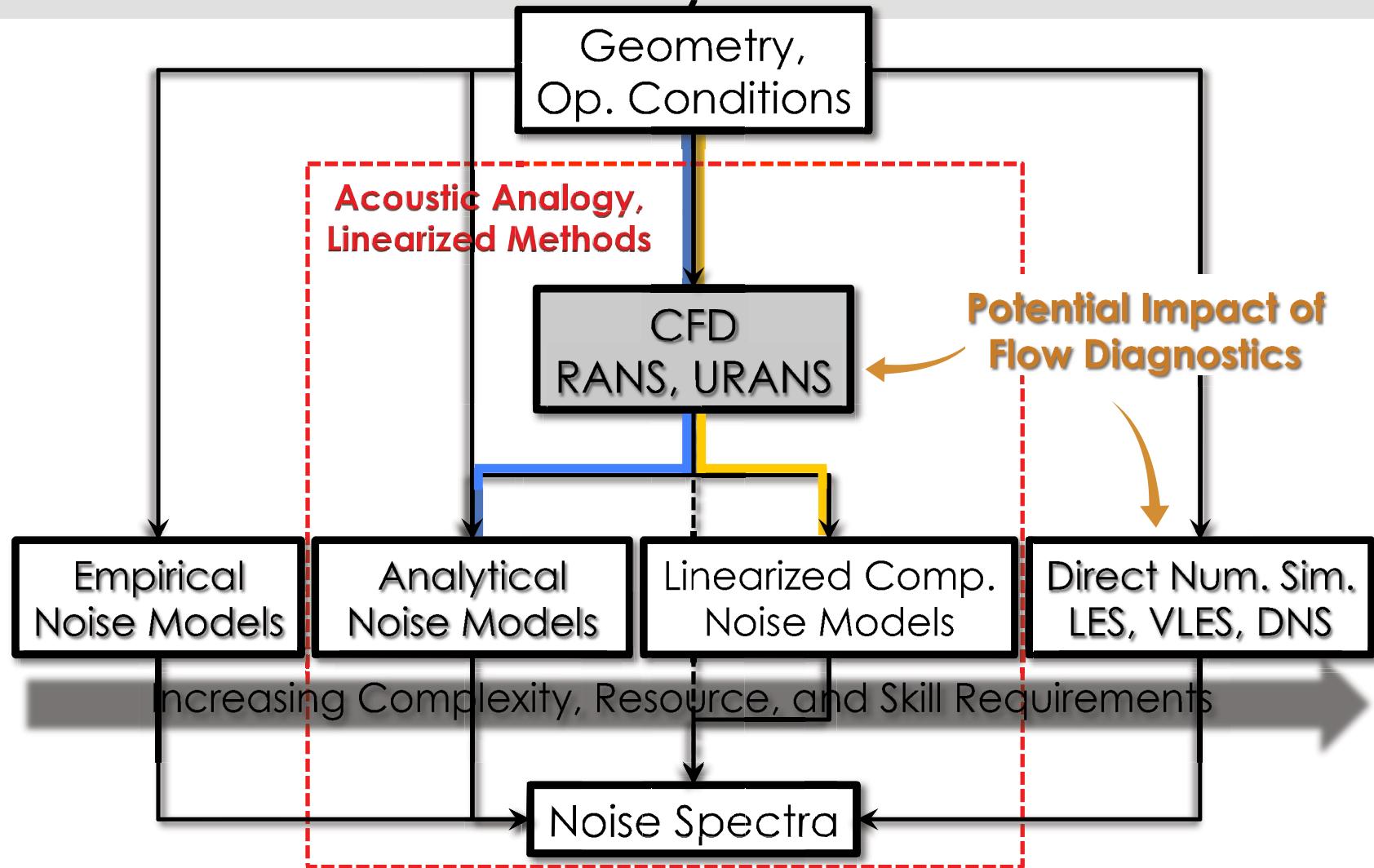
- Propulsor (fan and open rotor) is a principle source of modern aircraft engine noise.



Noise Prediction Strategies



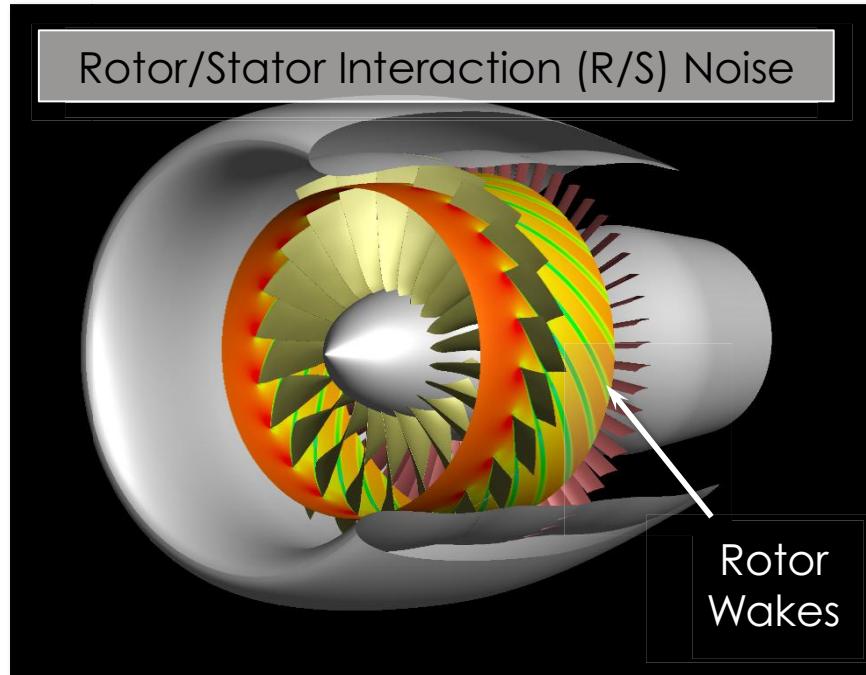
- Noise prediction schemes run the gamut from empirical to direct simulation of unsteady flow inclusive of acoustics.



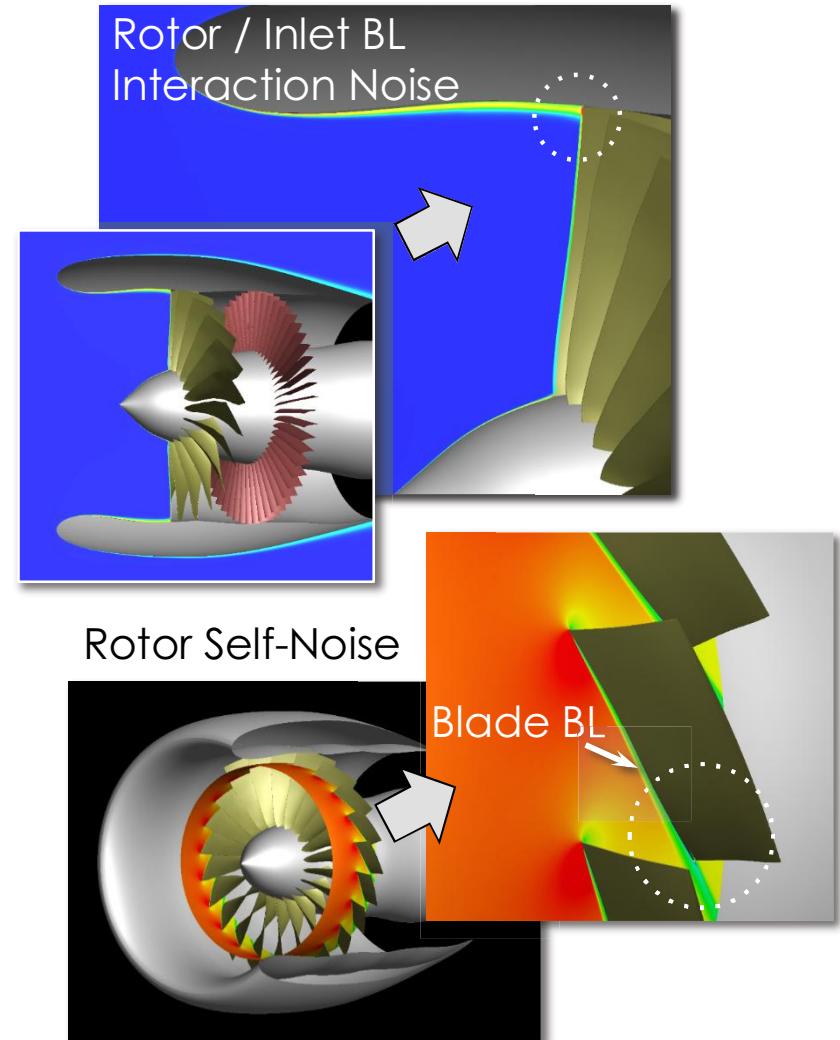


Fan Noise

- Principal mechanism of fan noise is the interaction of the fan wake with the outlet guide vanes (OGVs).



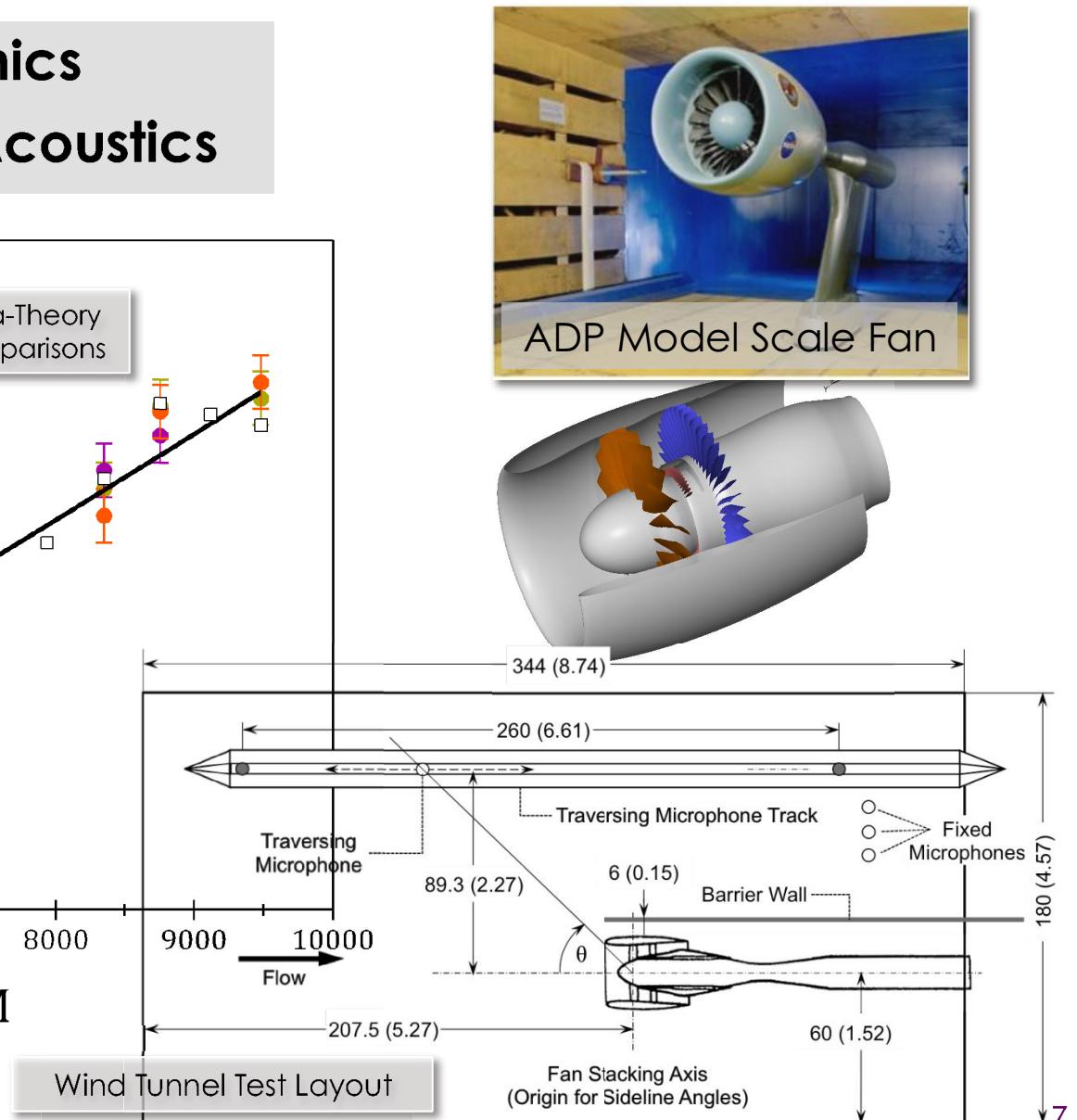
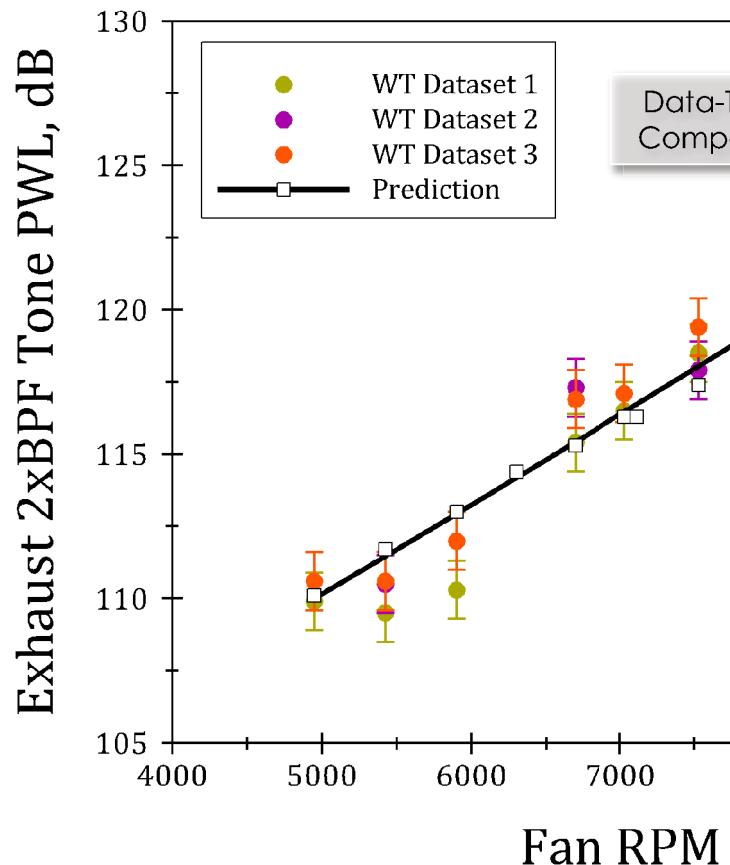
Tone & Broadband Noise Source



Ex1: Fan R/S Tone Noise



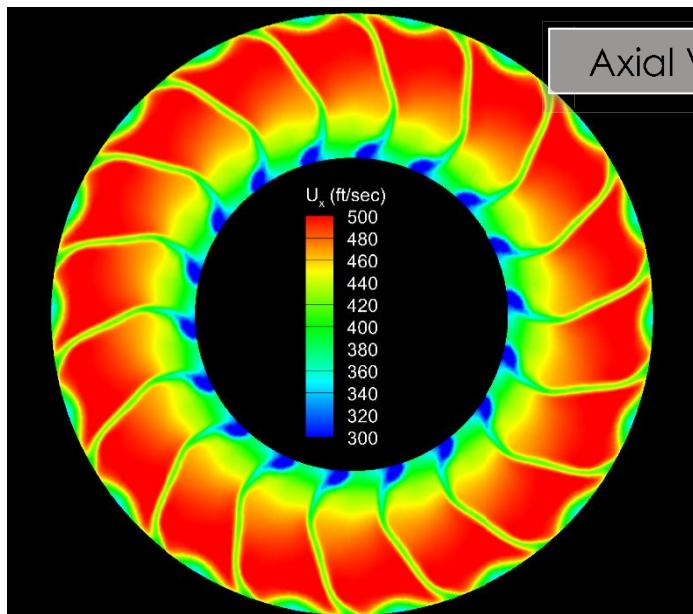
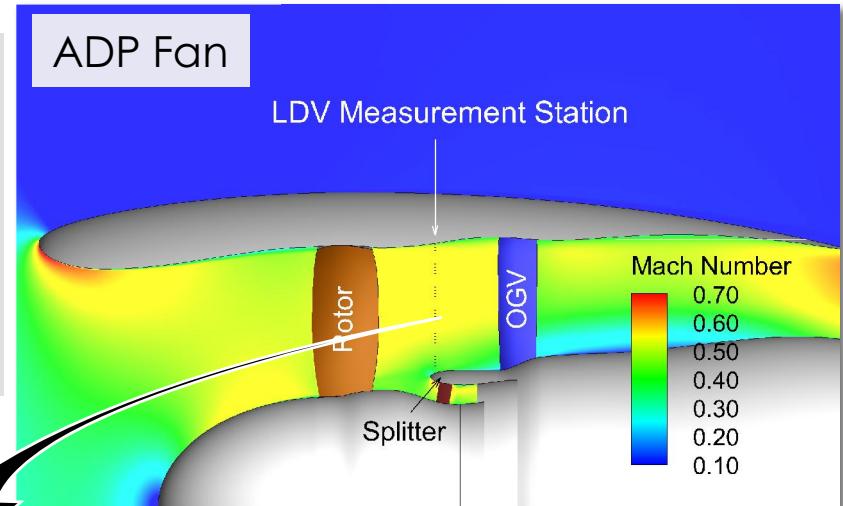
- RANS for Aerodynamics
- Linearized Euler for Acoustics



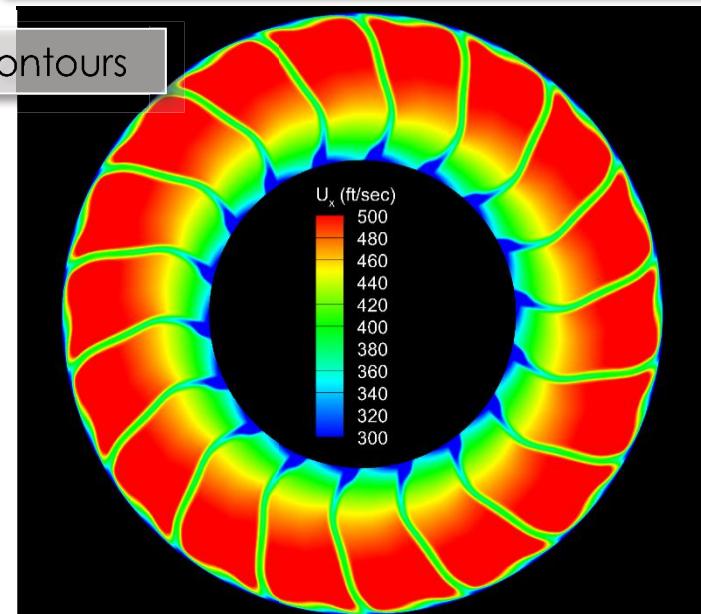


Fan Mean Wake Measurement

- Using 2-component LDV technique, rotor flowfield downstream of the splitter lip was measured. The results were compared with the CFD.



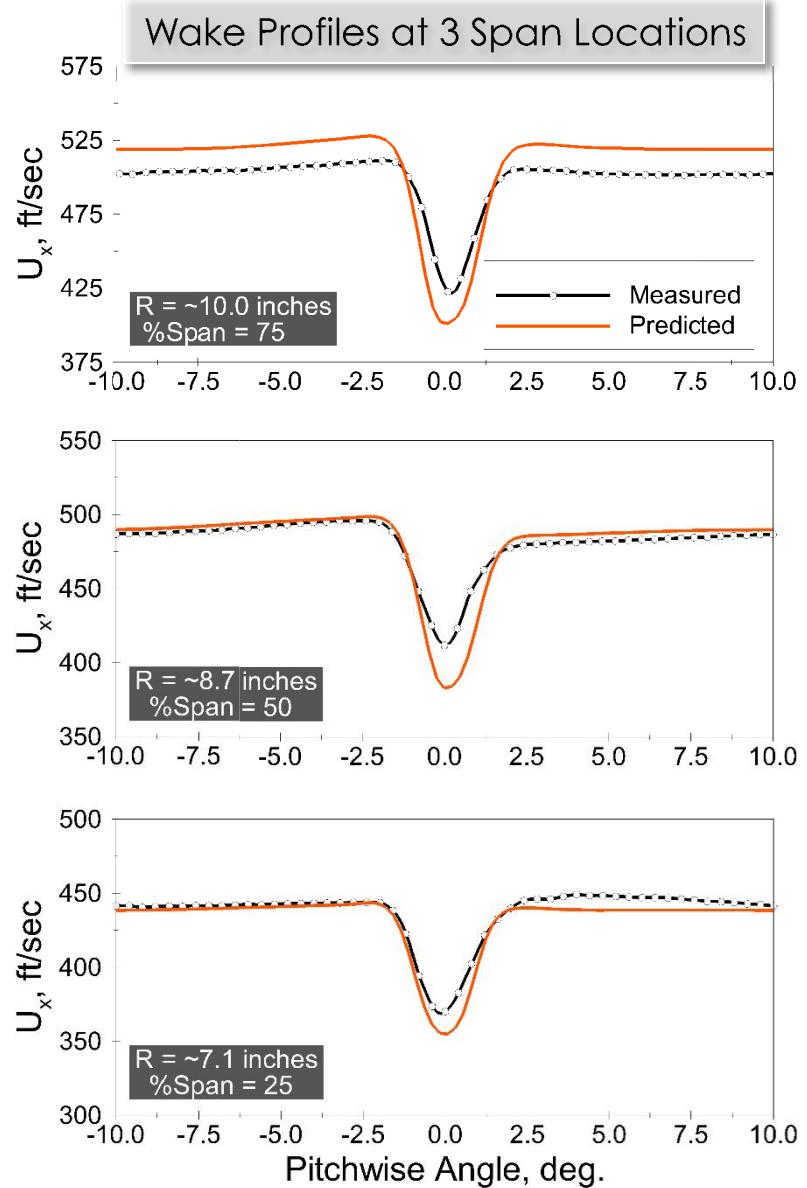
LDV



Comparison of Wake Profiles



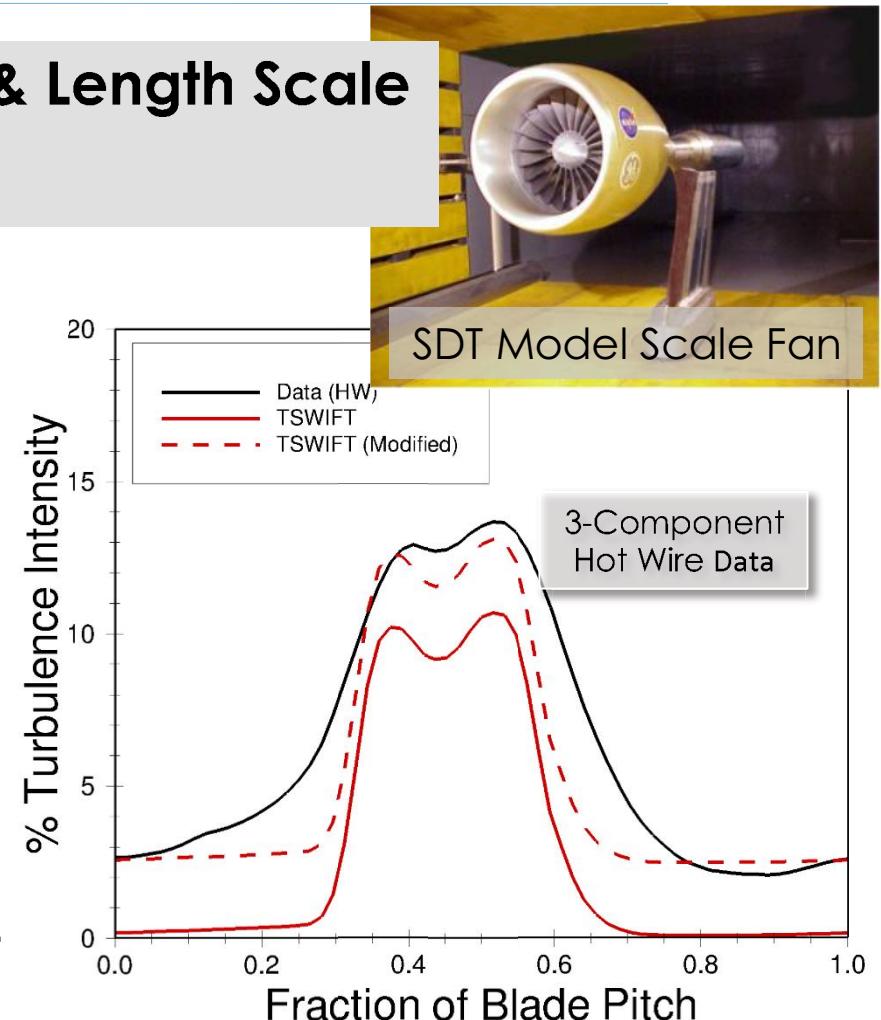
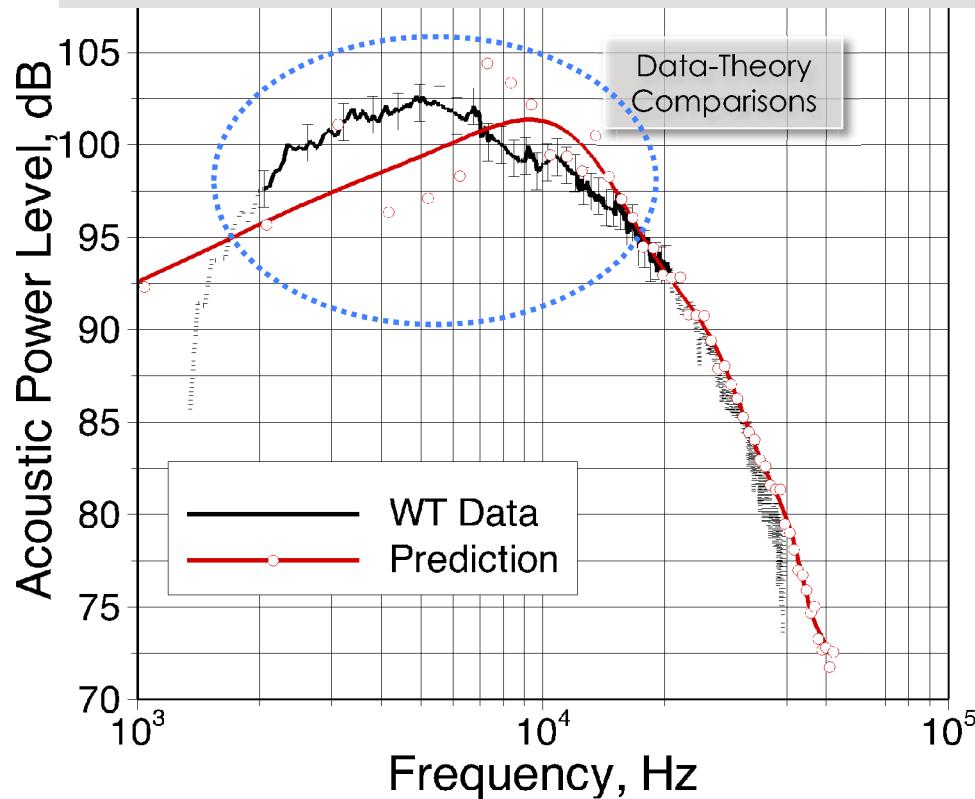
- Data-theory comparisons for the wake profiles indicate that the harmonic content of wake were not consistently captured across the span by the RANS simulations.





Ex2: Fan R/S Broadband Noise

- RANS for Turbulence Intensity & Length Scale
- Analytical for Acoustics

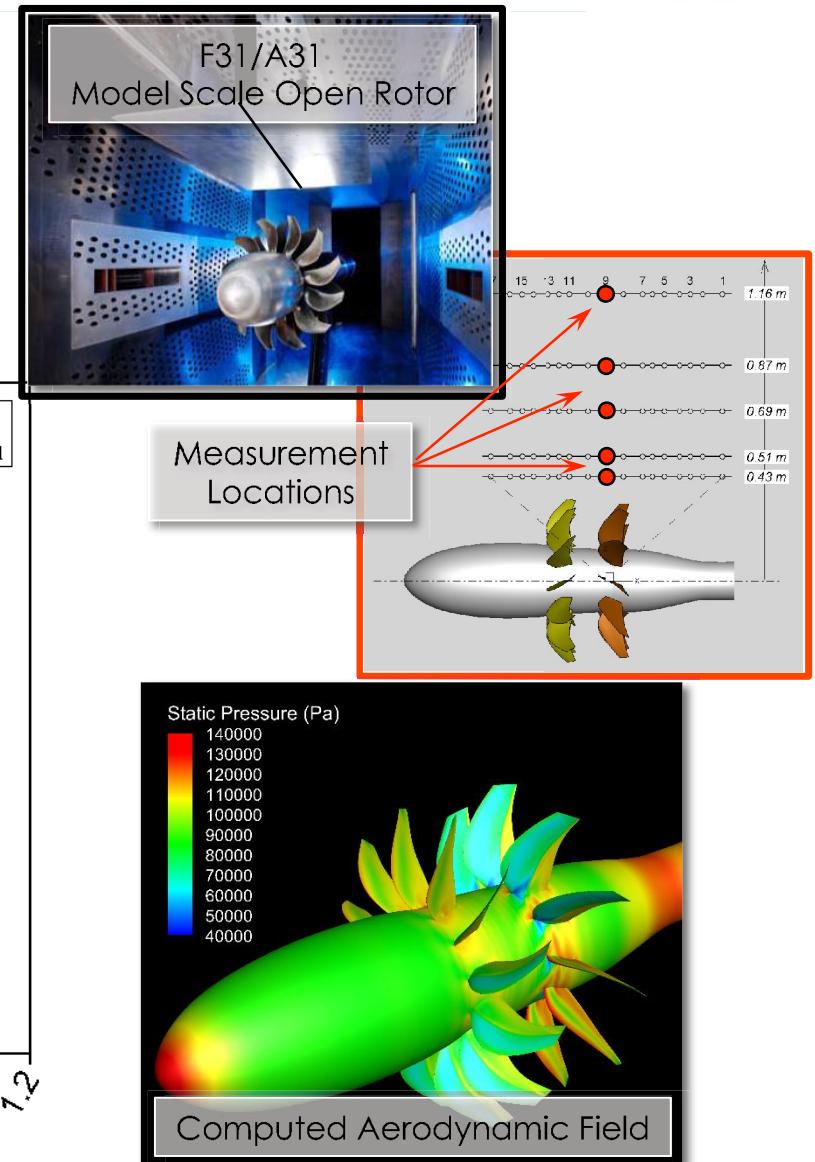
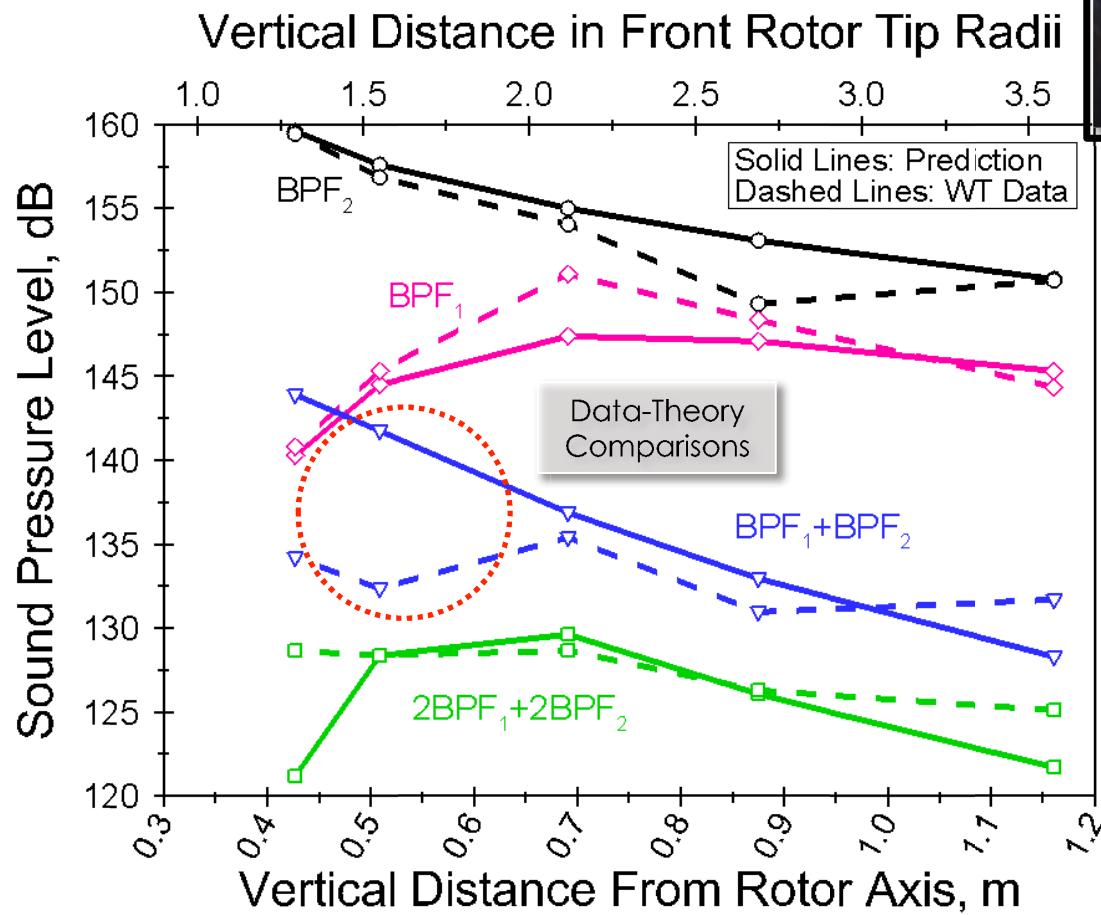


- Comparisons of turbulence intensity profiles indicate that RANS models under-predicted rotor turbulence levels.



Ex2: Open Rotor Noise Modeling

- URANS for Aerodynamics
- Acoustic Analogy for Acoustics

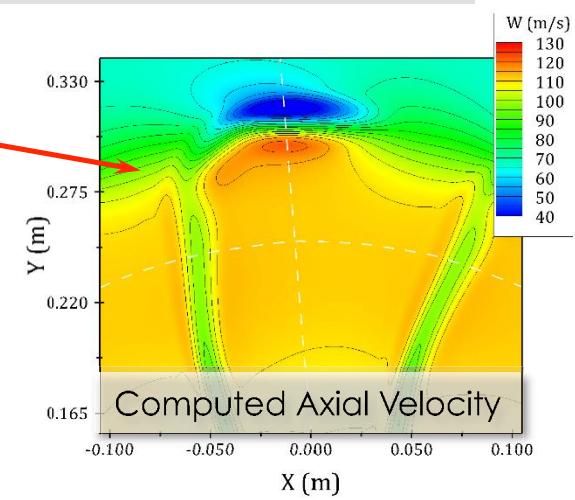
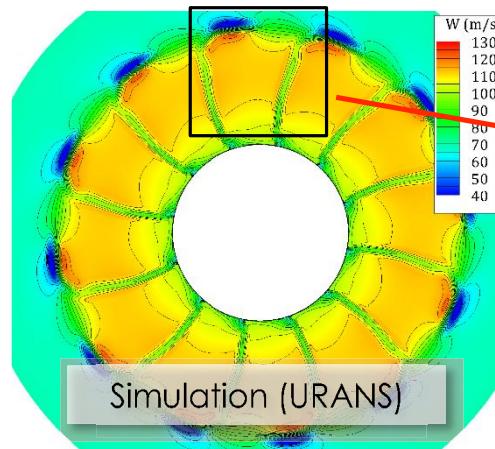
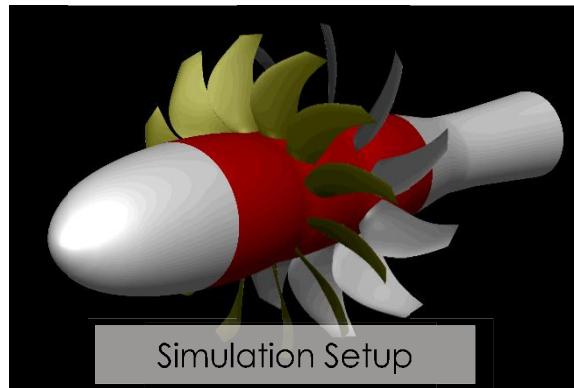




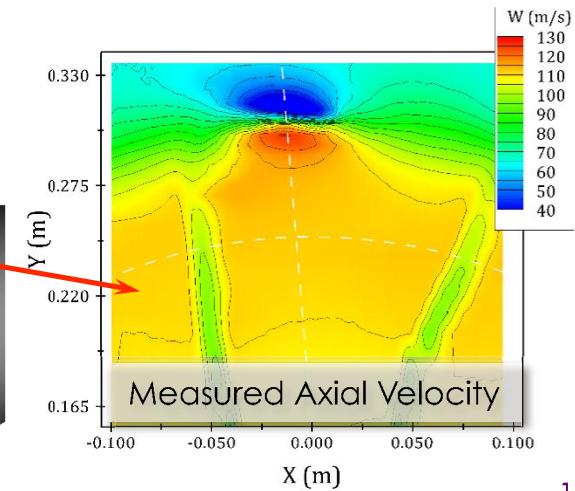
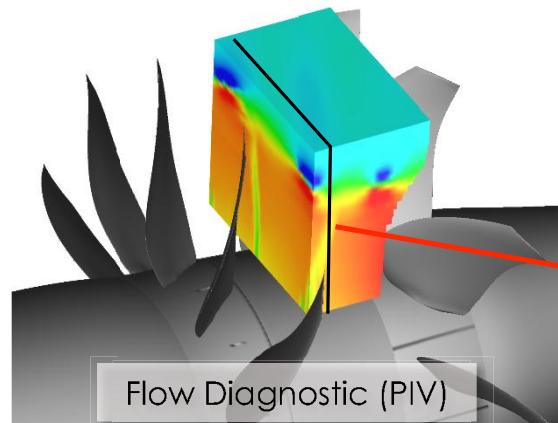
Rotor Flowfield Measurement

- Using 3-component PIV technique, the intra-rotor velocity field was mapped and the data were compared w. CFD.

Simulation



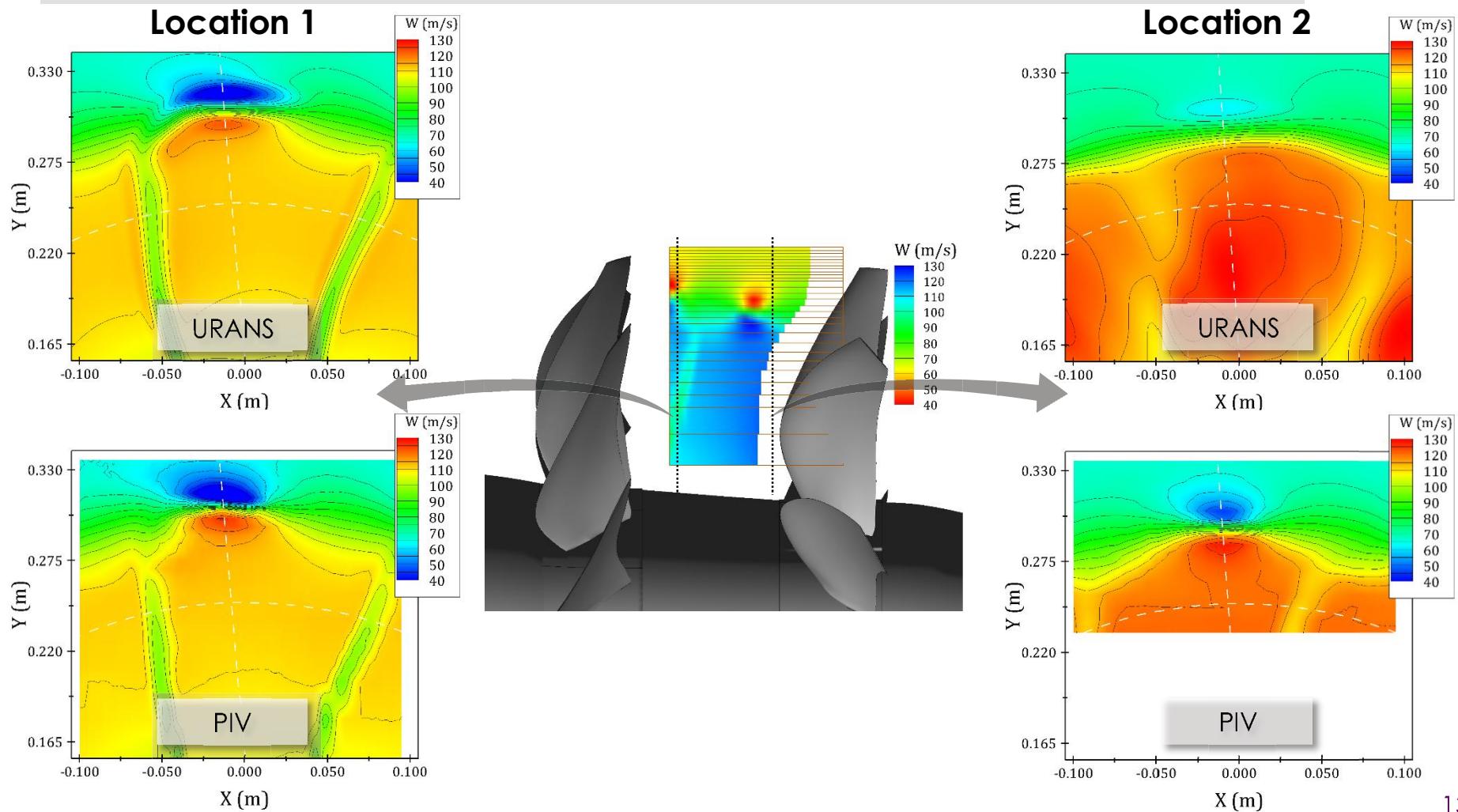
Experiment



Open Rotor Noise Modeling



- Comparisons were carried out at two axial stations, one near the front rotor and one near the aft rotor.

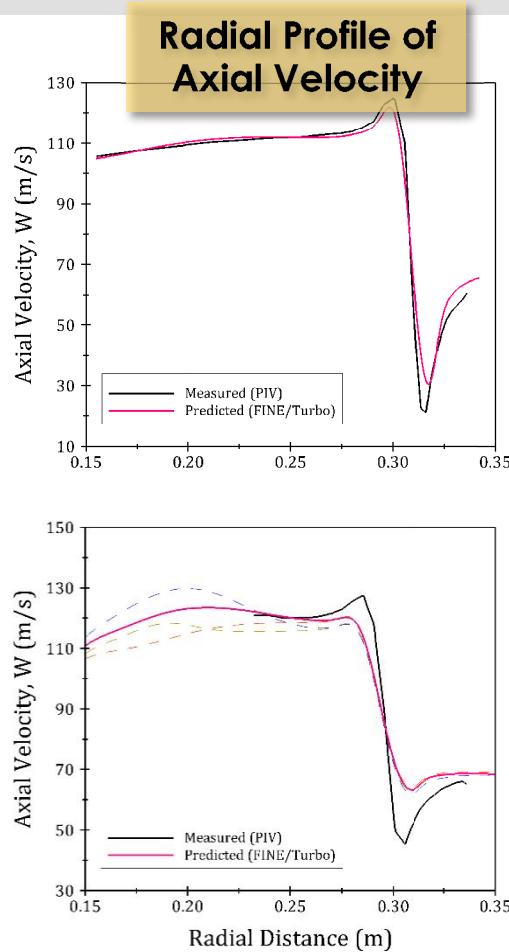


Open Rotor Noise Modeling

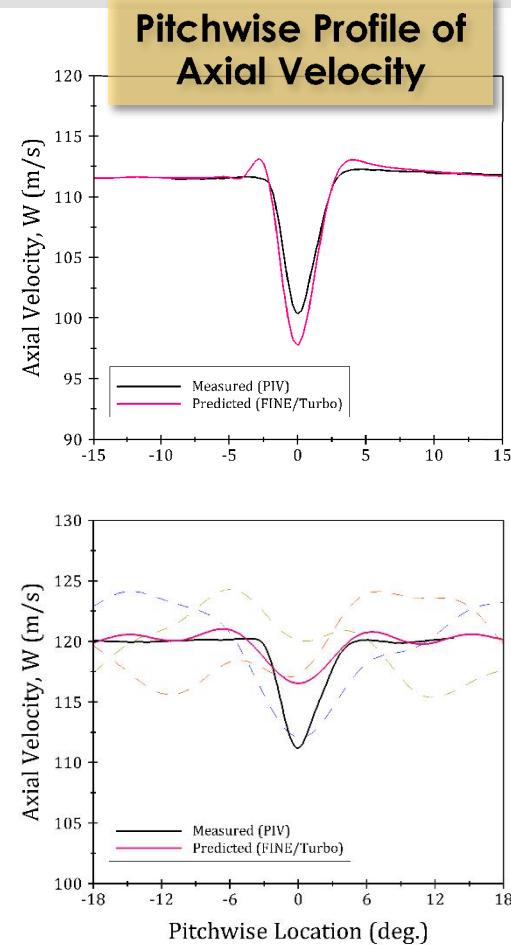


- Measurements indicated the strong influence of the rear rotor potential field on the wake of the front rotor. This could be the cause of interaction tone level discrepancies.

Location 1
(Near the Front Rotor)



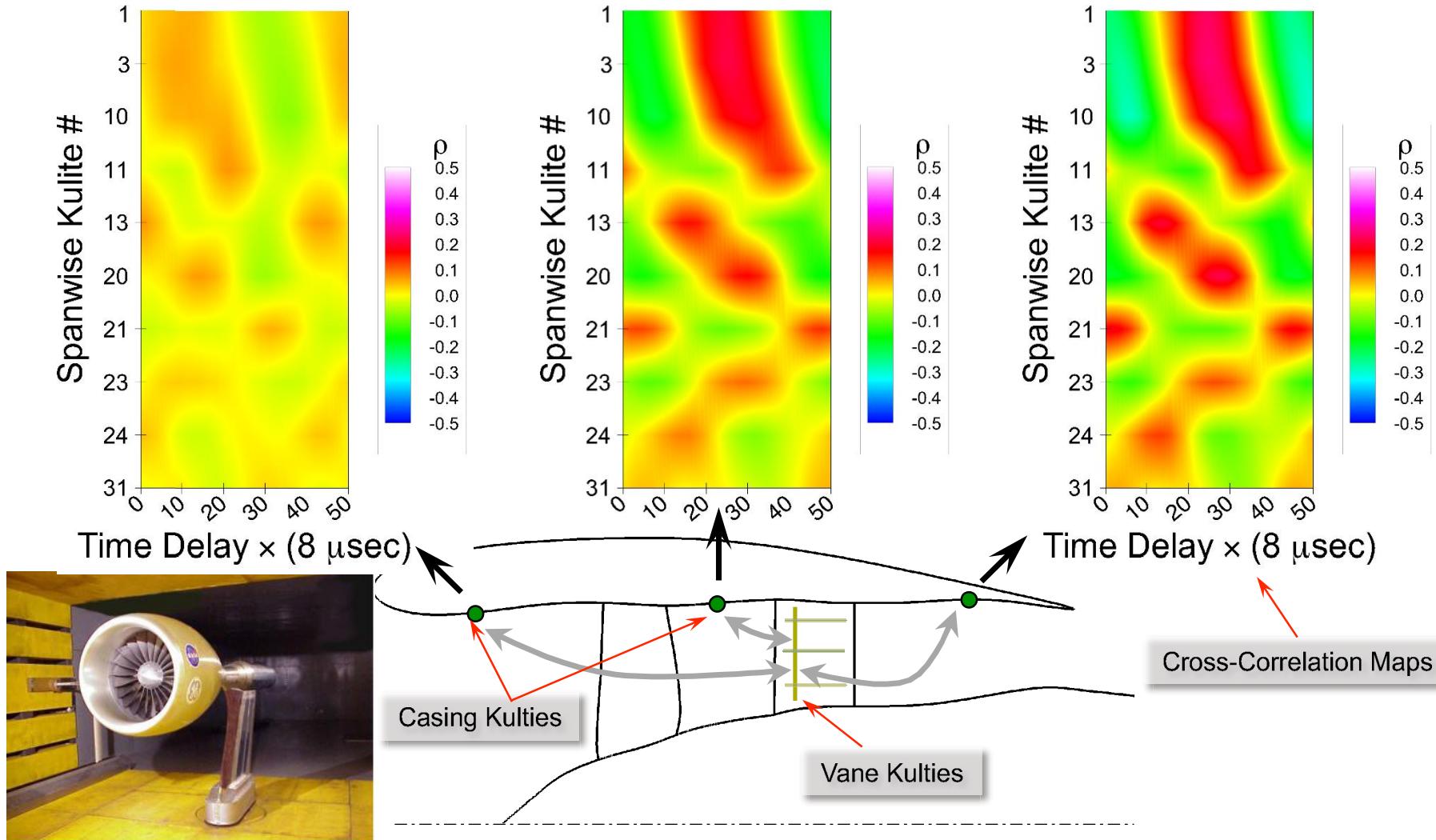
Location 2
(Near the Aft Rotor)



Noise Source Diagnostics



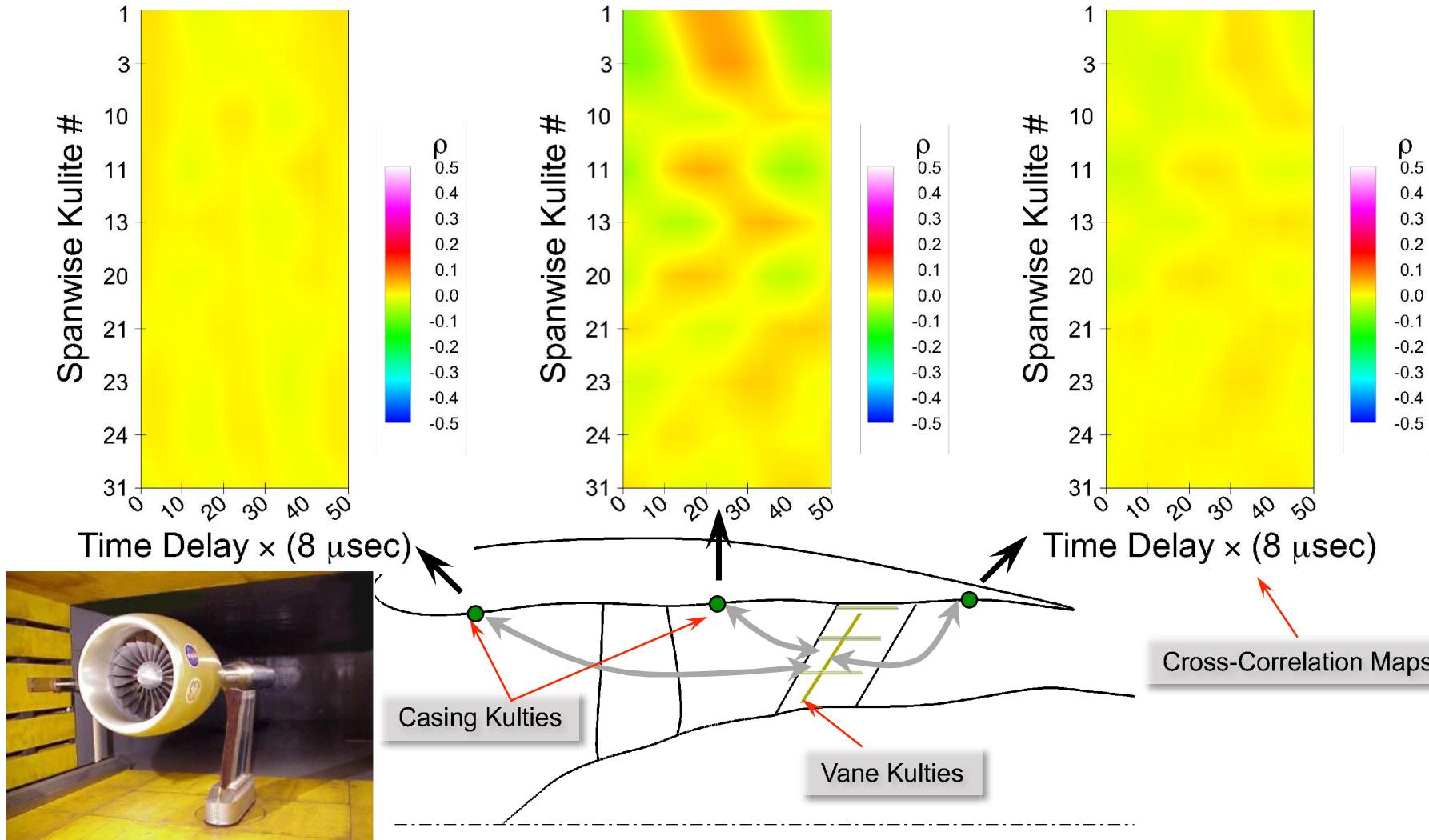
- In-Duct Analysis of Rotor/Stator Interaction Noise



Noise Source Diagnostics



- Effect of OGV Sweep on Tone Noise

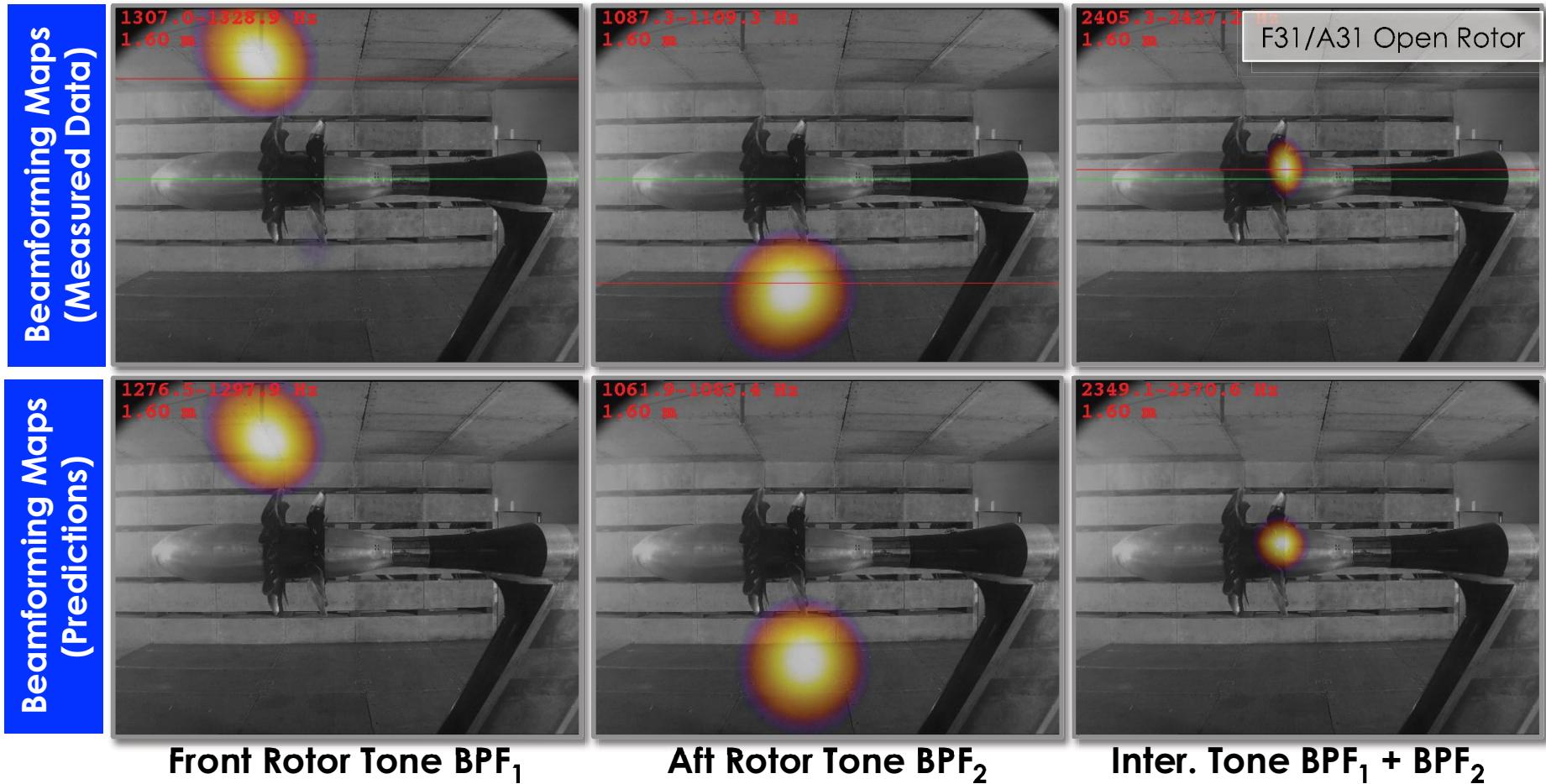




Modeling/Diagnostics Synergy

- Prediction can provide insight for understanding the measurements.

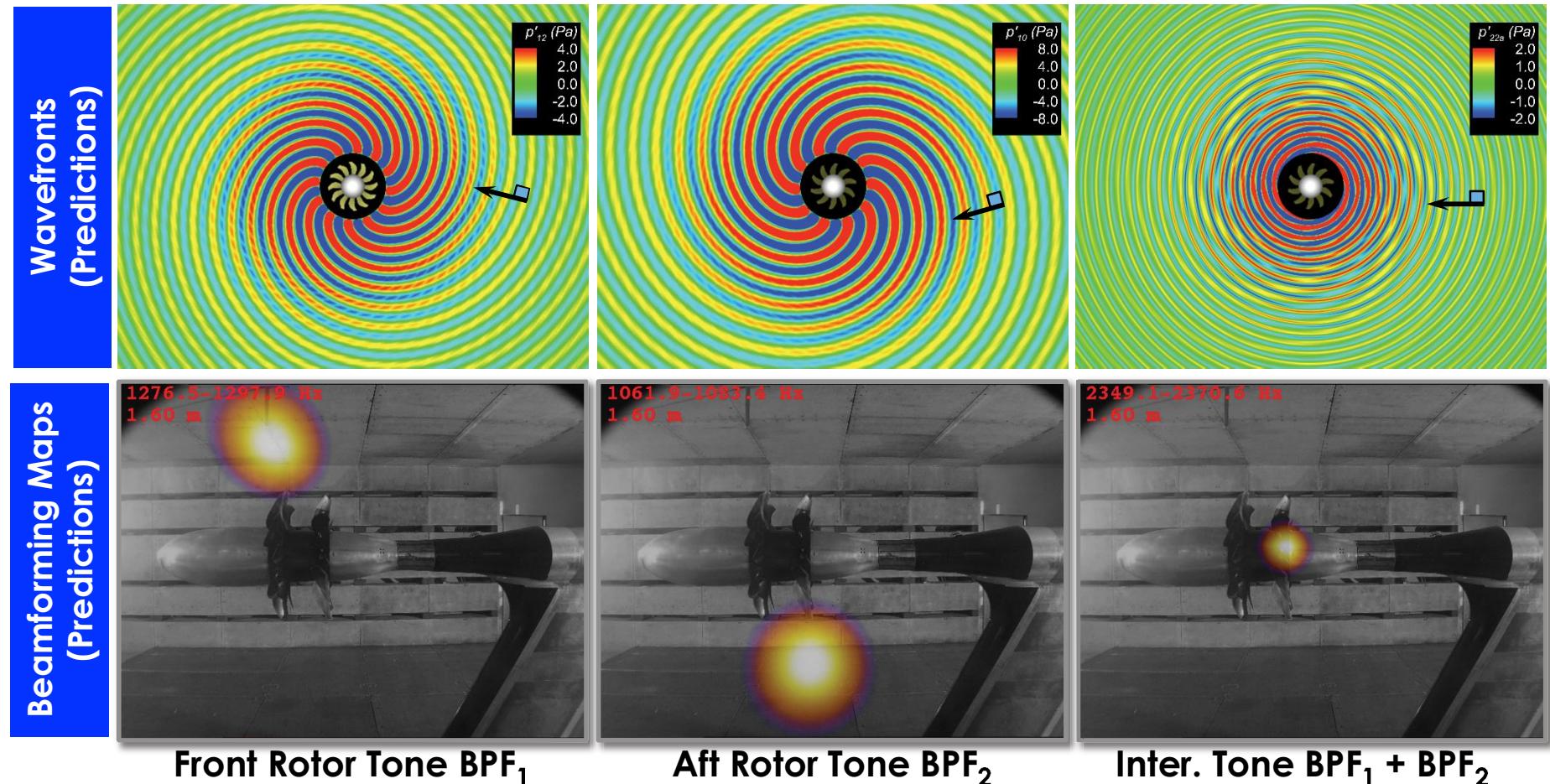
Low Speed
Wind Tunnel Test





Modeling/Diagnostics Synergy

- Computed acoustic field provided the clue for interpreting the phased array maps.





Summary

- **Flow diagnostics ...**
 - are invaluable in assessing modeling strategies/tools for predicting noise from realistic turbomachinery components.
 - provide information that can be used to troubleshoot noise prediction tools and isolate the shortcomings of aerodynamic and/or acoustic models.
 - can be used to validate (or disprove) accepted noise generation mechanisms.
 - should be used synergistically with modeling tools to gain insight into the predicted or measured results.



Questions?